

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1991.

TUESDAY AT NOON

Time of Formal Change of Sovereignty of Hawaii.

U. S. ADMIRAL AND MINISTER

Extended Conference—Ceremony to Be Made Impressive—Repub-lic Authorities Ready.

If the present plans of Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller obtain, and it is agreeable to the Hawaiian Government, the flag raising will take place at 12 o'clock noon next Tuesday. That much was practically decided in a conference between the Minister and Admiral, lasting six hours, yesterday afternoon. Personally, Minister Sewall desired to have the event on Monday, but Admiral Miller was afraid all the details could not be arranged by that time.

There is no ground for the idea that there is some hitch in proceedings. Minister Sewall states positively that there is none. "The flag could have gone up in an hour after the Philadelphia arrived," said he. "Admiral Miller, however, is very exact in all he does. He realizes the great historic importance of the event and wishes to make it impressive as possible. He desires that every detail of the ceremony, on the side of the United States, as well as Hawaii, shall be carried out in perfect form, and that will be the effort of the Admiral and myself."

There is a rumor among the natives that President McKinley had instructed Minister Sewall not to allow the flag to go up until certain claims of political prisoners of 1895 are paid. Minister Sewall states with respect to this report: "There is not an iota of truth in it. No mention of such a thing has been made. And as I said before, there is absolutely no hitch in proceedings. We are merely taking the necessary time to make the event as grand and impressive as possible."

Minister Sewall will call on the President this morning to ascertain the general arrangement made by the Government for the flag raising. A Cabinet Minister states that the Government is all ready with its program. Tomorrow morning Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller will call together on the President to compare notes and finally determine the day on which the flag will be hoisted. It is known that either Monday or Tuesday will suit the Government.

The immediate or actual official ceremony attending the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and hoisting the Stars and Stripes will be simple. The former will receive a salute of twenty-one guns and be hauled down. When the American flag reaches the top of the staff it also will receive a National salute.

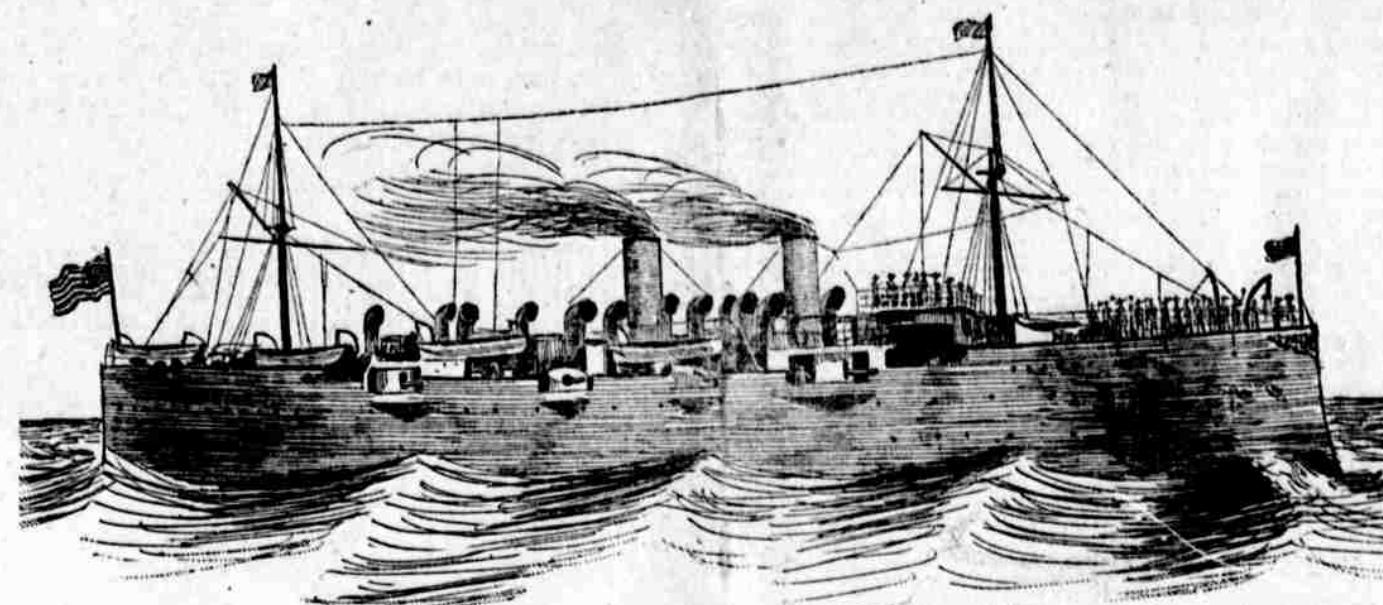
There will likely be a proclamation and it will probably name officers. The local ceremonies will be on a grand scale.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.'s San Francisco agents send to President Dole, through Admiral Miller, 200 feet of phosphor bronze wire rope for the flag raising and a request that it be used on that occasion. The firm agrees, if such be desired afterward, to cut the rope into small pieces, and to mount the pieces with silver ferrules, to be distributed as souvenirs of the occasion. It had been decided to use the rope. The firm making the presentation have built up quite a large trade in the Islands through Messrs. E. O. Hall & Sons.

There are available for flag raising purposes, it is said, the banners that went up in 1893 and that came down again. But the Star Spangled Banner for next week's function is a brand-new 36-foot flag just drawn from naval stores and brought aboard the Philadelphia. One of the same size was hoisted on the center tower of the Executive Building July 4, 1894, but was hauled from the base of the staff. Doubt has been expressed over the proposal to have the halyards for the official raising run from the front steps of the Executive Building, it being feared that the slender pole will not stand the strain. The staff is to be strengthened in any event.

It is more than likely that there will be a flag transfer at the garrison staff, directly in front of the military headquarters—the bungalow.

On the evening of flag day there will be a grand ball in the Executive building. Considerable preparation has already been made for this affair. The fire works display will be made from the neighborhood of the Executive Building and will be something out of the ordinary, as heavy purchases have been made.



U. S. F. S. PHILADELPHIA: MORE WELCOME THAN EVER.

A WATER PLANT

The Bold Private Enterprise of a Local Firm.

Two Artesian Wells and a Pumping Plant—Long Line of Conduit Wide Supply Radius.

Gear, Lansing & Co. are to install and maintain a large water works plant on their new property, called Diamond Head Addition. The firm has bargained for a Worthington pump with capacity 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours and for two twelve inch artesian wells. At the Beretania street pumping station of the Government there are two ten-inch wells. From the Gear, Lansing & Co. wells to the reservoir there will be laid 8,000 feet of 16-inch conduit. The water mains proper will be 4-inch and will extend from the Waialae road, along the Kapiolani park and other additions and some old settled districts.

This is, outside of shipping or sugar production about the largest private enterprise ever undertaken in the Islands. Gear, Lansing & Co., go into it primarily in the interest of their recent purchase of 400 acres of land from Paul Isenberg. This tract has the Waialae road on one side and the Kapiolani road on another and is being sub-divided into lots. The plated plated will soon be on the market.

McCandless Brothers will drive the wells for Gear, Lansing & Co. The pump will be placed by engineer Johnson, who happened to be here on other business. He is the man who designed the Worthington pump and has been placing it in choice spots all over the world. The reservoir site selected has been approved by such experts as Andrew Brown, superintendent of water works for the Government and the McCandless Brothers. It is the intention to have a large basin of masonry and it will be on such an elevation that gravity pressure will be brought to the utmost advantage.

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LIKE A DANCING BEAR.

Hofolulu Ostrich Will Be Led About Japan With a String.

There was one package of freight aboard the steamer Kee Lung Maru which sailed away for Japan Wednesday morning, that attracted considerable attention from the passengers. It was a live package, a big brown ostrich, cased up in a crate with only its head visible. The crate was made of common, rough boards, and was open at the top, where, on the inside, there was heavy padding to prevent the bird from chafing its neck. The crate was securely lashed to the side of the boat to keep it from sliding about the deck when the Kee Lung Maru. There is a good chance that the ship will roll before Japan is reached. She went back empty, with only her coal for ballast, and there will each day be less of that. When the pilot boat left her outside, with each big



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

wave the rim of the propeller blades came above the surface.

The ostrich is from the old Trousdale farm flock. Latterly it has domed on Kanai. During transportation to the Kee Lung Maru the padding around the box evidently wore away, for the neck of the bird was badly cut in one place and it looked as if it had swallowed a piece of glass edge-wise, which had somehow stuck set.

The bird was the property of one of the Japanese passengers aboard ship. It is his intention to lead it around the world.

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A FLEET MOVING

Pair of the Transports Steam Off for Manila Bay.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE RIO

They Will Lead the Squadron—The Others—Gen. Otis Speaks of Philadelphia and St Paul.

(P. C. Advertiser, August 3)

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Rio de Janeiro pulled out from the Oceanic wharf to the stream. Her place was taken by the Puebla, from Brewer's wharf. That vessel will take on about 150 tons more coal. When the Rio left the dock the men on board were showered with oranges and pineapples. Speaker Kauaiokou, of the House, led the onslaught. After the Gaelic sailed last night the Pennsylvania came from the stream to the Pacific Mail wharf to take a supply of water.

The volunteers on the Pennsylvania loaded the vessel with private stocks of provisions on Monday afternoon. Among the items was about 3,000 pounds of choice, round steak, which will go on ice. There were fruits of all kinds in abundance, cakes, jam, jellies, eggs, cheese and canned goods galore. These articles the boys expect to enjoy on the dreary last half of the voyage.

There were nearly 1,400 men on the Pennsylvania, which is the smallest and slowest vessel in the fleet. Seventy-five were yesterday transferred to the Rio de Janeiro which evens up matters better and somewhat relieves the pressure on the Pennsylvania.

At 4:30 this morning pilots went out to the Rio and Pennsylvania, and at 5 o'clock those vessels are getting under way. They carry Montana, South Dakota and California troops. All the officers of these contingents were in town last night. A part of them were at the Officers' Club, though many visited the band concert, the hotels and had a final look at the town.

The Rio and Pennsylvania will keep together on the voyage. This means that the former will hold back, the latter being a slow vessel. At 5 o'clock tomorrow morning the Peru and Puebla will probably leave. It is expected that these vessels will overhaul the first two in a week.

Major General Otis expects the Philadelphia today and the transport St. Paul tomorrow. He states that the St. Paul will make the Islands in six days after leaving San Francisco. Her instructions are to use full steam in order to catch up with the flotilla here. If General Otis learns by the Philadelphia that the St. Paul was to have sailed on time, he will wait a few hours to communicate his instructions to her commander. If there has been a delay the General will leave his orders and sail on schedule.

From Honolulu to some point in the Pacific, known here only to the two Generals in charge, the expedition will proceed without a convoy. At the point indicated the transports will be met by one or more of Admiral Dewey's ships and escorted to Manila. There is rumor among the men that the expedition will proceed to Ponape in the Carolines and there pick up the Monterrey and Brutus, leaving a garrison of regulars. This report, naturally enough, lacks official confirmation.

When asked last night about a rumor that this expedition will stop at the Carolines to leave an American garrison, Major General Otis smiled and replied: "Why, you see, the Carolines are not on the direct route to Manila, and we would lose time by calling there." And that was all he would say. General Otis stated, with respect to the long stay here, that the original plans were to remain at Honolulu until August 1, when the belated vessels would have time to connect with the fleet. The unexpected additional delay of the St. Paul caused a little longer wait.

All of the measles patients on Quarantine Island, twenty-one in number, will be taken aboard the Puebla today. They will be comfortably quartered to avoid danger of pneumonia. Two, and perhaps four, patients from the Red Cross and Queen's hospitals, will also be taken aboard the transports. Nineteen will be left here. Some of them will probably be well enough to go on the St. Paul.

Several serenade parties were out in boats last night entertaining the boys in the transports. The band of the Rio was in one of the big surf boats belonging to the Inter Island Company and was towed about by one of the Mohean's boats, giving excellent music all over the harbor.

GIVEN A FLAG.

Fine Banner Presented to Mr. Girvin By Chinese.

Last evening a committee from the Chinese merchants of Honolulu called on Mr. J. W. Girvin, secretary of the Chinese Bureau, at his home on School street and presented him with a United States flag. Mr. Wong Chow made the presentation speech, saying in part: "Mr. Girvin, the following Chinese merchants of Honolulu have deposited myself and Mr. Chun Min to wait on you and present you with this twenty-foot flag of the United States, as a token of their respect for your fair dealing with the Chinese of the Islands during your incumbency in the office of Secretary of the Chinese Bureau. We know you will appreciate it not only for its emblematical value, but as a token of our esteem for your business-like methods of dealing with our people."

Accompanying the flag was a card containing the names of the donors, who will be recognized at the leading Chinese merchants and firms of the city.

Chun Ming, Wong Leong, Wong Chow, Wong Wa Fey, T. Kat Poo, Lee Chu, Chu

SPAIN IS DONE

Senator Morgan Says That Her Power Is Broken.

He Declares Surrender Should Be Complete. Political Prisoners—Indemnity. Senator Foraker.

HARRY BODE.

Honolulu Lad Who Has Been in Many Lands.

Harry Bode, the young musician of Company G, Montana Volunteers, has seen a good deal of life for a boy of his age, and, of course, he has been in some narrow places. He was on the Maine, for one thing, and left her just before she sailed for Havana. Once he was in jail for 30 days for refusing to leave a tub freight train upon which he had taken passage. He was in Skagway, Alaska, only a short time ago and saw a good deal of the gold excitement. His enlistment for Manila was not a surprise to any of his friends.

Bode was born in these Islands. Being cut adrift in the world when a mere boy he was taken up, raised and educated by H. Klemme. Once when

14 years of age he was given a switching for a serious breach of parental discipline. He ran away immediately and was gone three years. During this time he wandered over most of the world.

When last in Honolulu he worked on the dredger and was hell boy at the Hawaiian hotel. One day he was gone, no one knew where or how. His face was recognized a few months later in a group picture of a U. S. S. Maine crew. For a long time after the terrible disaster in Havana harbor, Bode was supposed to have gone down with the ship. News of him in Alaska, however, dispelled this fear of his friends.

MANDARIN DUCK.

Pair of Mounted Birds That Interest the Chinese.

Tom V. King is using at the Pacific Cycle Company store for window ornamentation a pair of Mandarin ducks, mounted. The drake is most beautifully feathered with proud wings and body feather colors of many tints. The duck is in modest and somber dress. The mounts are the property of Toma, the Japanese policeman attached to the staff of Marshal Brown. A good deal of attention has been given the birds by local sportsmen and others, but there had been no special rush to view them till the Chinese heard of the exhibit a couple of days ago. An intelligent Chinese talks most interestingly of the ducks. He says they never flock, but travel always in pairs, that two eggs are laid and another couple thus mated. In China the Mandarin duck is practically held in veneration. It is supposed for one thing to have the very greatest virtue as a mender of family jars. This Honolulu Pake said that when a married couple had a big row in China a meal of a pair of Mandarin duck was prepared for them. Peace was certain to be restored after this.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

If the Engineer Lounsbury Had Taken the Wrong Switch This Incident Would Have Ended Differently.

The traveling public who have never been in a railroad accident fail to appreciate the responsibilities of an engineer. For years he may travel the road without an accident, then some little act of carelessness, a mistaken interpretation of an order, a wrong switch and the lives of hundreds are in danger. Prompt action and good judgment are the essentials of a good engineer. It is these qualities that have enabled Engineer A. G. Lounsbury, of 10 Blaine street, of Hornellville, N. Y., to take the right track, and the following incident in his life will show how easy it would have been to mistake the signal displayed.

Mr. Lounsbury says: "I should like to give weight enough to my words to trouble every sufferer from kidney trouble to give this valuable remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a trial. The reason for my faith is this: About a year ago, having work about my place that I was anxious to finish, I continued at it, although a drizzling rain set in. By the time I had completed the job I was taken with severe pains in my back. Having heard some brother railroaders speak very highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, my wife purchased a box at a nearby drug store. I took them as directed. I was much helped from the first, and a few doses relieved me from all suffering. I had had trouble from this source before and had used various remedies, but none gave me relief so quickly and thoroughly as these pills. The trouble I had experienced in getting out of bed and straightening up after bending over is also gone. I have taken several boxes of the remedy in all and I feel that I have been benefited in every way."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by dealers in medicine at 50¢ per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage.

All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

Senator Foraker said: "I do not think we should give up any territory which we have taken possession of. We should retain Porto Rico and the Philippines and give to Cuba an independent government and maintain our relations with the people as would ultimately bring about the annexation of the Island to the United States by the desire of the people themselves, as in the case of Hawaii. The independence of the people of Cuba, however, is a fact. The world does not care what we have made for three years against Spain, they have made their independence possible."

Senator Foraker said he did not see how it was possible to turn the Philippines islands back to Spain.

IDEA OF "TIMES."

Great London Paper Favors Wide American Control.

LONDON, July 27.—The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity, and that it is impossible that the United States will demand it. They also agree that they all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The question of the future of the Philippines Islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties owing to the impossibility of finding an independent nation. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and a port of entry.

LONDON, July 27.—The Times, in an editorial this morning applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the frankness which characterizes the report of the Americans on the battle field." Discussing the probable terms of peace, the Times says: "The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of money indemnity, and will hold both the world and America responsible for the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials. If Spain is permitted to reassume sovereignty over the Philippines, she will have to expand her army of occupation which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

Mr. Lounsbury says: "I should like to give weight enough to my words to trouble every sufferer from kidney trouble to give this valuable remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a trial. The reason for my faith is this: About a year ago, having work about my place that I was anxious to finish, I continued at it, although a drizzling rain set in. By the time I had completed the job I was taken with severe pains in my back. Having heard some brother railroaders speak very highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, my wife purchased a box at a nearby drug store. I took them as directed. I was much helped from the first, and a few doses relieved me from all suffering. I had had trouble from this source before and had used various remedies, but none gave me relief so quickly and thoroughly as these pills. The trouble I had experienced in getting out of bed and straightening up after bending over is also gone. I have taken several boxes of the remedy in all and I feel that I have been benefited in every way."

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A NAVAL FIGURE

Notable Officer Chosen to Raise Old Glory.

Nearly Half a Century in the Service of His Country—Has Been Active and Alert Always.

Rear Admiral Miller, the ranking officer in the navy, on whom the honor of hoisting the American flag over Hawaii falls, has had a long and honorable and eventful career in the navy, extending over a period of forty-seven years. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1836. Receiving a high school education, he was appointed to the Naval Academy as acting midshipman October 1, 1851, graduating in June, 1854, and standing No. 3 in his class and first in mathematics. For the next two years or more young Miller served on board the flagship Independence in the Pacific squadron. It was forty-three years ago that he came around the Horn to San Francisco on the Independence, which since 1856 has been doing duty as a receiving ship and has been for many years located at Mare Island Navy Yard.

After this cruise Miller was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy in the department of ethics and English studies. From November, 1858, to September, 1860, he served on the Preble, being in the Paraguay expedition and in the home squadron, assisting in the capture of the steamers General Miramon and Marqués de la Habana off Vera Cruz, Mexico, on March 6, 1860.

Returning to the Naval Academy at the end of this cruise he remained there as an instructor until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he was ordered to the brig Perry, then fitting out in New York. This vessel was employed in blockade duty, and on June 3, 1861, captured off Charleston the privateer Savannah, which sailed under the first letter of marque issued by the Southern Confederacy. In November, 1861, Miller was transferred to the steamer Cambridge as executive officer, and was in the action in which the Cumberland and the Congress were destroyed by the Merrimac March 12, 1862. In May he was transferred to the training ship John Adams, and in August at his own application for active service he was assigned to the monitor Passaic, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander.

While attached to the Passaic he participated in the naval attack on Fort McAllister, in March, 1863, and in the attack on Fort Sumter in April. In June he was assigned to duty with Admiral Gregory, superintending the construction of ironclads at New York, and in September he was sent on the ironclad Sangamon to assist in blockading Charleston.

Lieutenant Miller was given his first active war command, the monitor Nahant, in April, 1864, and the next month took part with that ship in an attack on Fort Sumter. Later, while on the monitor Monadnock, he was engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

After the war he was successively head of the Departments of Seaman-ship and English Studies, until in September, 1867, he was ordered to the steamer Powhatan in the South Pacific squadron and served on that vessel in the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico until January, 1870, when he was promoted to commander. After a short stay at the New York navy yard Commander Miller was ordered as chief of staff to the South Pacific station, serving in that capacity until December, 1872, and also for a considerable period as commander of the Ossipee.

In November, 1873, after a short service as executive officer of the naval station at New London and as assistant hydrographer in Washington, Miller was ordered to the command of the Ajax, which was sent to Key West in anticipation of trouble with Spain. After the threatened trouble had passed, he was again ordered to the hydrographic office, and in August, 1876, was given the command of the United States steamer Tuscarora and ordered to run a line of deep sea soundings from the Hawaiian Islands to the Fiji and Australia. Miller then served on shore duty as assistant to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, as inspector of the lighthouse district comprising lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior and on special duty at the Navy Department.

His promotion to captain came in 1881, and since that time he has commanded the receiving ships Wabash and Vermont, the flagship Tennessee of the North Atlantic squadron, the flagship Chicago of the squadron of evolution, and as captain of the New York navy yard and member of the Jeannette court of inquiry.

After his promotion to commodore, Miller was given the command of the Boston navy yard, and on his promotion to the grade of rear admiral in March, 1897, on the retirement of Ad-

miral Walker, he was ordered to England as the naval representative of the United States, hoisting his flag on the armored cruiser Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Miller was present in London at the Queen's Jubilee as naval representative, and with his flagship was at the naval review at Spithead.

Upon completion of this duty he was given command of the Pacific squadron, assuming command at Honolulu, August 14, 1897, relieving Admiral Beardslee. He remained at Honolulu until last May. During this period he was constantly expecting the annexation of the Islands, and the consequent unfurling of the national colors at Honolulu as the signal of the union. The errand upon which he now attends, is, therefore, no surprise to him.

Rear Admiral Miller, since his return to the United States, has, in addition to his other duties as commander in chief of the Pacific squadron, been placed in charge of the naval defenses of the coast and of the auxiliary naval force. By the retirement of Rear Admiral Kirkland on July 4 Miller is now the senior admiral of the navy on the active list.

OLD TROOP SHIP

Capt. "Ben" Whitney's Recollections of Transports.

'Twas Many Years Ago—Not a Great Deal of Attention for the Old Time Boys—No Pie.

Cap'n Ben, the pilot's watchman, was listening to the strains of the Pennsylvania's band the other evening. The sun had just sunk from sight around Barber's point and carriages were going to and from the Mall wharf where the big transport was moored. It was then that he told of the quiet way, in which the men of the North left for the battle fields of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz during the Mexican war of the later '40s.

There were no women around the old ship on which he was stationed as she swung at anchor off Governor's Island in New York harbor. They shed their tears at home in those days. There might have been buttons with "Remember the Alamo" on them, but Cap'n Ben didn't think there was. Fair hands brought no pie to the hungry boys. There were no snap shots by Kodak flocks to send to home and mother. Somehow or other, the lads got along without these things. Eighteen days on salt pork and cabbage is rather a long stretch but that was all the food of the trooper of '47 that had Cap'n Ben and his comrades all the way to Vera Cruz. Then there was a long march over the burning sands to the City of Mexico. There had been no stopping or place for the seasick soldier boys to find sympathizing friends and send word back to New England that they had eaten no other pie for many weeks. Salt pork and sauerkraut with coffee, morning, noon and night. Cap'n Ben got sauerkraut logged and can't look at a head of cabbage without becoming nauseated now a days.

The return by the old side-wheeler Massachusetts, which broke the record of those days by making the trip in 13 days was more pleasant. Upon the arrival of the victorious army after their two years' campaign in Mexico a good deal of fuss was made over the soldiers in New York and Boston. "But nothing, nothing," said grizzled Cap'n Ben, "compared to what these young-timers are gettin'. Somehow we didn't feel so rich in those days and the main thing was to get back to the farm, get the crop in and go out fishin' for all us Maine men were more or less sea farin'."

Later on, when misfortunes came, and Cap'n Ben reminded Uncle Sam through the pension office of his service in the war of '48, reward came promptly, and comes every three months still, in the small amount allotted to pensioners of the Mexican war. Once, some ferret, in the pension office in Washington thought he had picked a flaw in Cap'n Ben's record and wrote on saying he wanted affidavits of birth and other things that for sixty years he had long quit worrying about. But plenty of letters went from Honolulu to Washington, showing that Cap'n Ben had not only been a soldier of the Mexican war but master of an American ship as well and never again has he been questioned by the pension office.

Inspector Peterson.

Dr. Chas. A. Peterson, who for some time has been business manager of the Evening Bulletin, has been commissioned Immigration Inspector and will devote all of his time to the duties of his office. This appointment involves considerable trust in the group. Dr. Peterson is well known here and is esteemed for many good qualities. He has been successful both as a local practitioner and as a government physician and brings to the new position experience of the highest sort. The succession to Dr. Peterson on the Bulletin has not yet been decided upon.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY cash for used Hawaiian stamps, as follows:

Per Hun.

1 and 2 cent, current issue.....\$.40
5 cent, current issue.....1.00
10 cent, current issue.....2.50
12 cent, current issue.....5.00
25 cent, current issue.....10.00

Address: WILLIAM SAVIDGE, P. O. Box 193, Honolulu, H. I.

1990-21

ASTRONG REQUEST

Tram Company's Address to a Minister.

Recites That It Holds Many Privileges—Reference to Various Acts—Vested—Rights.

Below is the text of the Tram Company to the Government, re double tracks and electric power. As was remarked yesterday, the issues raised will be referred to the Supreme Court. As the new Transit Company is interested, though it is to use compressed air for power there will be a number of attorneys for the Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, H. I., July 29, 1898. To the Honorable J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Sr.—The undersigned, the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, respectfully represents, that by the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Session Laws of 1886, it was granted the right of laying a double track upon certain streets in Honolulu therein named.

That by the provisions of Chapter LXXIV, Session Laws of 1890, it was granted permission to use electric traction for the moving of its cars.

That by the provisions of Chapter CVII of the Session Laws of 1892, the latter permission was confirmed.

That by further provision of the Act last named the undersigned was empowered to contract with the Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, to furnish it with electric power for use on any of its tracks, whether the same are within the District of such Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, or not, and the undersigned now contemplates making such a contract.

That by Act XXIV of the Session Laws of 1895 it was attempted to de-

prive your petitioner of the right to use and exercise the powers granted by the Act of 1890 aforesaid; which last named Act the undersigned claims is inoperative, inasmuch as it purports to abrogate a right which had become vested;

That the undersigned being desirous of exercising the right of doubling its track on certain of the streets named in Chapter XVIII of the Laws of 1886, and now occupied by it, towit, on Beretania Street and on King Street and on the Walkiki Road, and the right of operating its line by electricity, granted to it as above set forth, desires to bring the matter to the attention of the Executive Council and to obtain the approval of the Executive Council of the proposed action in order that possible misunderstandings may be avoided, and that the proposed improvement of the street system of the Company may be carried out in accordance with the views of the Executive Council;

To that end and without waiving any right or claim of right now pertaining to it, and without prejudice to any power now vested in it by law, the undersigned respectfully requests the sanction of the Government to the proposed construction of double tracks and to the use of electric traction by the overhead trolley system upon the streets now used by it.

Respectfully submitted,
HAWAIIAN TRAMWAYS CO., Ltd.

By its attorneys: Paul Neumann, F. M. Hatch.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOOGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

If you do not know

the market value of furniture you can safely place yourself in our hands, and be sure of honest treatment. We will advise you honestly, and give you just as good prices as though you were in the business. We have built up our immense trade through fair and square dealing, and we have too much at stake to spoil our reputation.

Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thorough complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Iseberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Darning Ticking, Bedgarnets, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stuff Linens, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammigans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Cardboard, Plate, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gout, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. The B 41 is a blend of Chemists and Patent Medicines. Vendor through the World Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—</p

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign	\$ 5.00
Per Year, Foreign	5.00
Per Year, Domestic	6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,

Business Manager.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1865

THE EX-QUEEN.

Liliuokalani has returned to the Islands over which she was once the lawful Sovereign, but only to find them a part of the United States, held with hooks of steel, that no earthly power can break. She returns defeated, discomfited, and without the reputation of having made an intelligent or brave fight.

From the day she censured her brother, the late King Kalakaua, for accepting the Constitution of '87, she has been successful only in choosing the worst advisers, and displaying the grossest political stupidity.

It is conceded that she had the right, as others have, to protect what she honestly believed to be her constitutional rights, and she was justified even in fighting for them. But she was also bound to recognize and protect the rights of others, or leave all differences to be decided by the sword. Conceding nothing to others, she forced herself upon the sword which is in the hands of every human being for the protection of his rights and she failed.

Every movement she has made, or has consented to be made, on her behalf has been ill-considered and foolish. Had she realized the course of events, or chosen advisers who knew something about political history, she would have saved much from the wreck. She seemed fated to avoid any and every act, which might aid her, and brought political ruin on herself, and upon a young woman, whose interests she would not protect.

At the close of her career, always persistent in her foolishness, she gave play to her malice, and foolishness in a book, that was untrue, that belittled the name and memory of Queen Emma, and in the meanest and most exasperating way, sneered at, and censured some of those who had been faithful and loyal to her.

All this is true.

But the hour has now come for charity. "Only great souls know the grandeur of charity," said Bosset. This is the hour for enlarging our souls.

This woman is a Polynesian with the instincts, thoughts, and habits of the race. The institutions over which she presided as Sovereign she did not comprehend. One race does not understand the habit and thought of another race. The written law was largely unintelligible to her, just as the written laws and constitutions of the Anglo-Saxon race are not comprehended by the people of the Latin race. Surely this deficiency was not her fault. It was the misfortune of heredity. She could not see the drift of events. Nor, indeed could many here even of the stronger races see it. This geographical centre and the outgrowth of commerce and industries, created a situation of the most complex character.

It furnished a sharp test of political maxims and morals. It revealed here, in a small way, the newer political truth that majorities are not irresponsible, and that minorities may establish better rule, if they have the power to do so.

It would be gross injustice to severely measure Liliuokalani by the high Anglo-Saxon standards. Even if she were so measured, the political history of recent years of the States, show much utter disregard of these standards, and might be her excuse.

We can now well afford to look upon her, helpless, and discomfited as she is, as a most unfortunate person. We should pity rather than hate.

If any person, filled with the milk of human kindness, shall manifest that pity, and in the memory of the old times, shall extend to her a kindly hand, and pleasant words, it will only be of that charity which is the scope of all God's commands.

THE MAINE RELIEF FUND.

The words of the Bulletin, regarding the contribution of \$500, by President Dole to the "Maine relief fund" are these in part:

"But they (his friends) do question his judgment in taking the whole thing in his own hands, without any public expression from the people of Hawaii, and placing the niggery sum of \$500 as the cash value of the sympathy of Hawaii for the relatives of the men who went down on the Maine.

"To contribute to the Maine fund was a commendable thing to do. If President Dole considered it proper for the people to add Hawaii's name to the list of contributors, how quickly a popular subscription suggested by him on his return to Hawaii would have rolled the sum far above the \$500.

mark. That's where the rub comes, and where President Dole, whom we are willing to allow acted on the best of personal motives, made a glaring political error which his supporters cannot overlook and which those opposed to him cannot be expected to overlook."

It was not until we read the foregoing words, that we had heard it suggested or intimated since the gift was made, that the "taking of the thing into his own hands," "and placing the niggery sum of \$500, as the cash value" of Hawaiian sympathy, was the cause of so much criticism, and had convicted Mr. Dole of a "glaring political error which his supporters cannot overlook."

There is really something "funny" about this view of the case.

Neither in the Press, or in the Legislature was a word said about the niggardly amount, or the failure of Mr. Dole to consult the people. There were members of the Legislature quite ready enough to make the charge expressed in the Bulletin, if there was anything in it. If there was really a heartfelt wish of the people to do more for the fund than Mr. Dole had done, they were not precluded then, or even now from doing it. Subscriptions to the fund will be gladly received.

We suspect that tender sentiments about the niggardly of the amount sent, and indignation at the failure to consult the people had very little to do with it, and for this reason:

President McKinley had fervently appealed to the American public before this time in a touching address asking aid to relieve the starvation, and suffering in Cuba. The response throughout America was quick. This appeal was published here, and the Advertiser twice called public attention to it. Now, if there was a spot

on earth that had received a vast and direct personal benefit from the insurrection in Cuba, it was the sugar interests of these Islands. The direct benefit ran up into the millions. No public response was ever made to President McKinley's call. When he "passed around the hat," the supporters of Mr. Dole, and others, looked up at the ceiling or dropped in a brass button. The sum of \$6,000, was raised here on sight for the generous, appropriate and patriotic entertainment of the boys in blue. But for the cause of humanity itself in which the boys in blue were enlisted, the awful heart-rending sufferings of the Cubans, which had aroused all America, as well as the President of the Americans, no one here lifted his finger in a public way. And, today, so far as the community has acted, there has not been sent from this place to Cuba, the price of a cup of milk to moisten the lips of a Cuban babe, dying for want of nourishment in its mother's arms in the open field. It is these Cubans, "living skeletons" at this hour, and while we write, that have rolled up the dividends of the sugar plantations.

From this painful aspect of the case, we decidedly infer that the Bulletin is in grave error, when it expresses the opinion that "it was the niggery amount," in the failure to consult the people, that occasioned the criticism we have alluded to. If its opinion is correct how can the failure of a most generous and hospitable community to respond to President McKinley's appeal be accounted for?

It looks to us as if some of President Dole's "supporters" are like Napoleon who said to Fouche, his Minister of Police, "charge that man with a crime and then take him out and shoot him for it."

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

As current events of the war are noticed, it is profitable in the way of education to get what political information we can out of these events.

Hardly three months ago, the Senate nearly came to blows with the President over the Cuban policy. These Senators are as able and experienced as the President. Many of them surpass him in intellectual gifts. Taken together their collective wisdom should be much safer and better than his.

It was their decided opinion that the insurgent Government of Cuba should be promptly recognized. The President as decidedly disagreed with them.

The Senators and the President had the same sources of information. Both could command all the funds needed to obtain it. Both were in easy communication. General Fitzhugh Lee, the man better informed than all others, was accessible to both.

And yet the majority of the Senate, perhaps seventy "statesmen" demanded the recognition of the Cuban Government in spite of General Lee's advice, and the President's opinion. The President, however, finally had his way.

And now we have the sequel: The statements of General Lee and others, that any recognition of that Government would cause serious embarrassment proves to be true, the moment a foothold is secured in Cuba, by our troops. There is evidence that the men who are risking their lives to save these Cuban insurrectionists are already despising them, and for good cause. The suffering tramp kills charitable thoughts, when he asks you to boil potatoes for his meal, and peel them too.

This case illustrates the difficulty of

sympathizing was aroused on behalf of the Cubans, any correct view of all the facts ceased. The people saw suffering, and they thought that they saw a patient and heroic fight for independence. There was and is intense suffering, and there is much self sacrifice on behalf of independence. There are scores of heroes and heroines among the Cubans. But the American people do not take into account the racial instincts of the Cubans, their ignorance and hatred of "vile Protests."

Every day of the war is a new education of the people. The refusal of the Cuban troops to aid in building roads gives more light than a dozen books and speeches. The war becomes one not only for humanity, but for general civilization, the bringing of the heathen out of the darkness.

The singular difference between the President and the Senate, is a curious and interesting study in political education.

THE REGULARS.

As a director of public thought in our common country, the Star has discovered a new opening for young men, the enlistment in the regular army, if they really are "looking for an honorable career."

It is the first occasion that any newspaper in the Union has proposed it. It shows that the United States, besides acquiring a strategical position here, has acquired a fountain of ideas. Until this moment the press of America has been entirely ignorant of the fortunate opportunities, nor have the orators, or scholars, even hinted at them, or even suspected them.

On the other hand, the press always and persistently encouraged enlistment in the volunteer forces, in times of peace or war, as a high patriotic duty, because it did not interfere with the honorable career of a citizen, and member of the community.

The bravery of the Regulars has never for a moment been questioned. The British adore their own Regulars, for their magnificent fighting qualities, even though Kipling makes one of them sing in the ballad:

"We're most of us lads, we're 'arf us thieves, an' the rest as rank as can be,

But once in a while we can finish in style which I 'ope it won't 'appen to me."

There are no better fighters in the world than the British and American Regulars, while the morale of the latter is much superior.

We are told that less than one enlisted man in the Regulars, out of three hundred, ever gets a commission, and the pay is \$13 per month.

While the common farm laborer gets, according to the census, \$30 per month, and a car driver gets more, and a carpenter gets three hundred per cent more, there must be an intense abnormal desire for "something higher," as the Star says, and "divinely higher," when a young man in search of "an honorable career," accepts the wages of a coolie on a plantation, with the chances of one in three hundred of ever getting a commission.

We asked, last week, one of the Regulars, why he had enlisted. He replied: "busted twice in the grocery business, and wanted an easier job." The Star would paraphrase it "the progressive young man, having exhausted his resources in solving one of the complicated problems of economic life, sought for 'something higher' than the illusive increment of coin, and allied himself to an occupation where the emolument of \$13 per month ceased to stimulate his ambition for earthly treasure, and lived his mind on the pious duty of serving his country, as he could not do in any civil occupation."

Even if public opinion in our common country fails to appreciate the new opening for young men discovered by our contemporary, the fact remains that the Regulars when once baptised in the fire of the battle field, have no superiors.

SUGAR AND LEGISLATION.

No safe estimates of the value of our sugar industry in the future can be made without some clear comprehension of the factors that control its value. These are: (1) legislation in Washington; (2) the labor supply; (3) over production of sugar; (4) the growth of the sugar beet industry; (5) the future relations of Cuba and the Philippines to the United States; (6) the improved cultivation of sugar cane in tropical lands; (7) the effect of reciprocity treaties, between the United States and South American countries, on the price of sugar.

The effect and prospect of legislation only, is considered at present.

It goes without saying that the enormous profits now made in the sugar industry are due to the protective tariff. Without it, the earnings and profits would be, with the present low

price of labor, reasonable and even

above the profits of industrial works

elsewhere in this country. It is legislation that brings these extraordinary profits.

The wheat, the cotton, the corn, the bay industries of the country are unprotected, and left to competition with the "pauper," or rather cheap labor of the world. Their profits are regulated by the great natural laws of trade, which are more uniform and certain than laws which may be made and unmade in an hour by several hundred politicians who make up legislatures.

The working of the natural laws are little understood by any of us. The reader of Muirhall's history of prices sees at once that we know little of the forces that frame these natural laws of supply and demand. At the same time they are more stable and intelligent than the shifting economic laws of the politicians.

We have had here lessons enough in the uncertainty of legislation. But these lessons are readily forgotten in speculative times. However stable we may conclude the sugar legislation to be, it must not be forgotten that it is subject to a partisan vote.

There are some strong reasons for believing that the present protective duty on sugar will not be disturbed. The failure of the Dingley bill to produce the revenue estimated from it, has opened the eyes of legislators to the fact that we are rapidly growing less dependent upon foreign markets for manufactured goods. Duties on imported goods will soon become an uncertain revenue, and the Government must look to internal revenue for income. Protection has resulted in over production. It reduces the importation of duty paying goods.

But sugar will not be an over product in this country for many years, even if Cuba and the Philippines are annexed or controlled. The revenue from it will be wanted, probably for many years to come.

When McKinley put sugar on the free list in 1890 the Government had a surplus revenue. Now it has not enough revenue, and that from sugar is the most readily raised.

There is, therefore, only a remote prospect of any alteration in the duty. Even a Democratic administration would not attempt it, as matters now stand. "Cheap sugar" is a favorite motto on the political banners, but the national government "must have it."

These considerations do not affect the proposition that industries which depend, for prosperity, on legislative action, are not upon the substantial basis that the natural laws of trade create. In looking far ahead, and time passes quickly, the relation of legislation to the sugar interests must not be lost sight of.

THE RED CROSS AND THE ARMY.

The relations of the Red Cross Society to the army are not generally understood.

The army has, theoretically, the means and organization for taking care of its sick and wounded. But it is an imperfect, even crude system, perhaps sufficient when men and women did not realize what the suffering on the battle field was, or the wicked indifference with which the wounded were treated by their own friends.

The Red Cross is an organization which is not under army discipline. It voluntarily aids the army, and contributes material and manual aid, and skill, where the army is deficient. But the army is a unit, a body under strict discipline and the Red Cross has no right whatever to interfere with that discipline. Its relation to the army is always a delicate one, because it is not subject to military discipline, and suggestions that it may make are open to quick resentment by the surgeon and his staff.

We knew a good deal about the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers during the Civil War. Some of the surgeons and their assistants were Christ-like in conduct, ideal men. But there were scores of them that should have been shot on the spot. They were negligent, unskillful, lacking in education, lazy, and coarse. They neglected the sick, and guzzled whiskey while the wounded were waiting for treatment.

The Red Cross dealt with such men as best it could, although its agents were not always discreet, and made unnecessary trouble. Wrangling about towels and soap were going on in field hospitals, while soldiers were giving up the ghost. The medical men of the army were appointed, not on their merits but upon their political backing. In the regular army, during long years of peace, the surgeons became rusty, and may go for years without performing or seeing, an important surgical operation. Touchy, conceited surgeons resent interference.

On the whole, the relations of the Red Cross to the army officers are cordial, as they should be. Experience has taught the Red Cross managers to use infinite tact in dealing with the army. If they see, and during the Civil War they did see, abuses enough, they discreetly remained silent, especially as their own agents have been

tactless though zealous, and self-denying.

Living as we do in an age, when one lot of men must be shot to pieces or mangled that "right and justice" may be forced into the heads of another lot of men, and the New Testament is often powerless besides a 12-inch gun in protecting humanity, the Red Cross, which is Mercy and Love and sympathy, can only pick its way along cautiously as it breathes the smoke of gun powder and stands in blood.

The Saturday Review, one of the oldest, and most influential of the British weeklies, contained a series of savage anti-American articles. The editor was traveling in the south of France, for his health, and he is most friendly to America. He happened to see a copy of his own paper, and its attitude, and telegraphed to the assistant editor, "I have a feeling that the Americans are at least human beings." He directed them to climb down. This has been gradually done. It has been a distressing affair for the impetuous assistant editor to modify his views.

The London paper predicts that

within six months after peace conclusion, Americans and Cubans will be arrayed against each other in a war of extermination. The Cubans have seen too much of what an American army can do to undertake any such battling as the London paper suggests.

The New York Sun gives two columns of an editorial page to a resume of the London National Review's article "The Truth About the Dreyfus Case." It appears that it is the conviction of the Sun that Dreyfus is innocent and that the verdict of guilty was laid upon him by one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most infamous conspiracies ever concocted and carried out. The conclusion that Esterhazy is the culprit seems to be established beyond any question. It is believed that exposure was impending and fled. Just at that period the Government of France had elected a commissioner to proceed to Dreyfus with pardon. So great and far-reaching was the power of Esterhazy's fellow criminals that the commissioner and his errand were put aside and Esterhazy came back from beyond the Belgian frontier and resumed the old relations. It is then declared that even then, and of course to this day, it was known by men who should have brought about justice, that Dreyfus was not a spy and that Esterhazy was.

across the continent in six days and can come to Hawaii in six days or even less.

There will be practically a conclusion, on Tuesday next, of the Hawaiian Islands story of "Under Two Flags."

The introduction of compressed air power by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company cannot but be a factor in the development of industrial interest or enterprise here.

In three lines Harper's Weekly accepts the fact that the Islands have been annexed. The journal then proceeds in thirty lines to lecture the United States on the tremendous responsibility it has assumed and to express the hope that Hawaiian Statehood is in the far away distance.

The W. C. T. U. has withdrawn entirely from the Chicago Temple project. This is by vote of the State Presidents. An effort will be made to cancel the \$300,000 of trust bonds regarded by the late Frances Willard as a moral obligation. Otherwise there will be no further calls

FOURTH IS GONE

Transport Flagship and Companion
Steam Away.

PAIR IS TO OVERTAKE OTHERS

May Stop at Carolines—Capture and
Garrison Islands—Farewells
to Friends.

SAILING TO MANILA.
Oh, noble-hearted boys in blue!
The heart of the Nation goes forth
with you
As under the folds of the Stripes and
Stars,
Ye say farewell and are off to the wars.

Behind ye are leaving the dear home
ties,

Perchance to die under foreign skies;
Yet bravely ye march, oh hero band!
To meet the foes of your native land.

And as ye sail the ocean blue,
The host invisible sails with you.
Sons of your fathers, strike with might
For God, and liberty, and right.

And when your victorious legions stand
Once more on the shores of your native land,

Dear patriot heroes, tried and true,
The heart of your country will welcome you!

—AMELIA SAYLOR.

The transports Peru and Puebla left the harbor about 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. It is expected that they will catch up with the Rio and Pennsylvania, which sailed the previous day, in about a week. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning General Otis called aboard the Philadelphia to bid farewell to Admiral Miller, and was given the salute of his rank on retiring. Most of the men of the Peru were on hand promptly, but there were some tardy fellows in the Puebla's contingent. Three Hawaiians attempted to stow away in the flagship, but were detected and brought ashore.

Scenes at both ships were quite at sailing time. Several hundred people were gathered there. Some fruit sent aboard was thrown out upon orders of the surgeon on account of its being unripe. There were those who did not like this proceeding. The usual storm of fruit came when the vessels started out. The Puebla sailed first and was followed immediately by the Peru.

Five men of the two transports were left behind in Honolulu. They claim not to have known the sailing hour of the vessels, which is at least strange as the time was common talk among all the men for twenty-four hours before. The tardy have reported to Consul Haywood and will be sent on by the St. Paul, now due.

The expedition has been here so long that a good many of both officers and men had numerous acquaintances. Friends by scores were at the docks and the element of regret entered largely into many of the farewells. A good many of the expedition members had become liked here. Some of the travelers would have been pleased, knowing the war is at an end, to have been billeted for Honolulu for almost an indefinite time.

The "pair of howling swells" have gone. They were Capts. Couder and Strong, both from New York. Probably the reason they missed the Astor battery was because there were not enough commissions in that organization. Capts. Couder and Strong had the best kind of a tourist time in Honolulu, but one of the gentlemen, at least, will not fare so well aboard the Peru. He had little difference with some of the regular officers on the way down from San Francisco.

Inquiry was made of proper officials concerning the accounts of confiscating fruits and delicacies sent aboard various transports by societies and individuals. It was stated as the actual fact that only green fruit and such things as would be absolutely harmful were rejected. It was considered unwise to keep bananas for ripening, as the men were certain to try at them before they were safe.

An officer on one of the ships leaving yesterday said that the overcrowding on the Peru would be well understood and would be justified in the eyes of all when news of the fleet came back. He had learned that a landing was to be made on the Carolines and that a portion of the Sixth Artillery and some cavalry and infantry would be left to hold the fort. The honor of making the capture will fall to the Peru.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Runaway Case—Suspension of
Sentence—New Attorney.

The Kahului Railroad Co., by its attorneys, Kinney & Ballou, has signed a joined in demurral of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. in the famous railroad case, and avers that it will prove its declaration therein to be in substance.

Sentence in the case of Soy, a Japanese boy, convicted on the charge of larceny of goods from the store of Hoffschlaeger & Co., was suspended until next term. In the District Court defendant was sentenced to two years

in the reformatory school and appealed for mitigation.

John Braun, of Ewa, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Stanley yesterday and to pay a fine of \$10.

In Charles Notley vs. Kukulan Plantation Co., defendants have excepted to the decision of Judge Perry, overruling defendants plea in abatement.

Harry T. Mills yesterday received his license to practice law in the courts of Hawaii, and took the customary oath before Judge Perry.

ADDRESS IN RHYME.

Has a Sweetheart and Makes No
Secret of It.

Several hundred pieces of poetry have been sent to this office from members of the several Philippine expeditions. Not much of it is worth printing. What there is of the acceptable caliber will be given when there is space unless it ages. The following rhyme is the address of a letter written at the Y. M. C. A. and handed to a young lady of this city to mail:

Uncle Sam—
Say, may I go in your mail?
I've take a notion to ride by sea and
rall.

In the State of Missouri let me drop.
In the County of Wright let me stop.
At the Cedar Gap P. O. let me lay,
Till the good caper takes me away.
At No. 1, Oak Hill, let me meet,
Miss Mamie Kilby, looking so sweet.

ALAS AND ALACK

Lamentation of a Regular
Passenger On Peru.

He Liked It Not—Details of Voyage
Down—The Fare—Many Objec-
tions—Submits An Obituary.

(To the Editor of the Advertiser, with
apology to minor poets.)

My story is a sad one, but none the
less is true, I send it to your paper from aboard
the ship Peru.

I am, sir, a high private, my rank is
number two;

Such soldiers made the army—the devil the Peru.

For from the fatal hour we cleared the
Golden Gate.

She swallowed like a dolphin—a shifting
of his freight.

Then I became a humorist and dwelt
upon the view

Of landscape into ocean turn'd by a
single screw.

I looked upon the water but thought
about the shore

Till the subsequent proceedings inter-
ested me no more.

In vain I tried to prove myself—sea-
worthy individual,

But painful facts confronted me—the
game was aboriginal.

Wherever I went there followed me
that dreadful ill sensation,

And every time I tried to move I lost
my reputation.

I might as well have then escaped in
suicidal fashion.

As convalescent still to live and eat a
soldier's ration.

Alas, I know that folks on shore are
not onto the Peru,

But true, indeed, just as you read here,
is the fatal menu.

For breakfast we have coffee, H2 O—
degrees 82.

And hard tacks are cracker jacks with
slimy Irish stew.

For dinner, mock consume, potatoes,
alias "spuds."

And tea is made for supper where the
cook has boiled his duds.

Entrees of canned salmon, with sauce
Africander.

Beans served in style of the Star
Spangled Banner.

I little dreamed when first we steamed
aboard the good ship Peru

A patriot's toast would be a roast with
such a devilish menu.

In vain I go on leave to shore—tis
doubly melancholy

To walk the street, a dead broke beat,
without a cent to jolly.

I am become a desperate man and one
who's passed his hey day

Unless by sympathy I stand some kind
friend till pay day.

To scrub the deck for "Chinamen" or
be a black cook's flunky

Is worse than to Italian his dancing
bob-tailed monkey.

But yet to kick against the pricks for-
bidden is by Scripture.

For last report I here resort with feeble
brain to stricture.

My respiration's \$2, my pulse is 47.

Another day on the Peru my soul will
be in Heaven.

Before I go at last on shore to eat
sweet milk and honey,

Please find enclosed my epitaph, with
order for my money

And print it in your paper with wide
circulation.

"He died abroad the Peru a travellin'
for his Nation."

—Private on Peru.

MEETING Y. H. I.

Reports Read and New Board of
Officers Slated.

At a meeting of the Young Hawaiians' Institute held at Foster hall, reports of the officers showed the affairs of the organization to be in the best of condition. There were no outstanding debts.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For president, George H. Huddy; vice-president, George L. Dessa; treasurer, Charles Wilcox; financial secretary, James L. Holt; recording secretary, L. H. Sherwood; marshal, Thomas P. Cummins. Executive Committee—N.

On Monday, August 8, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, two lots of coffee and forest lands in the well known district of Kan, will be sold at the saleroom of Jas. F. Morgan, Lot 1 contains 148.53 acres and lot 2 32.7-10 acres.

According to San Francisco papers
there is indecision about whether the

Fernandez, D. H. Kahanele, S. L. Kekumano, J. H. Jones and J. N. K. Keola.

The Y. H. I. Loan Branch is in a most flourishing condition. Its shares are now quoted at \$1.75, par \$1, which is an advance of the entire premium in twelve months.

That Royalist Protest.

The much mooted protest of native political societies against the consummation of annexation by the flag raising ceremonies may reach official sources and may not. It has been passed by the women's society and is now under consideration by the Aloha Aina and Kalaaina organizations. The protest is addressed to President Dole and President McKinley and is formal in character. It claims to represent the sentiments of a large part of the native population.

Prominent members and friends of the societies have discouraged the protest on the first ground that it can have no effect whatever.

The Dime Corner.

There was at the time of the coining of 1883, the sum of \$25,000 in Hawaiian dimes. No more were ever made. It is doubtful if there is now in the Islands \$5,000 of dimes, the remainder of the coins of Kekumano, Rex. About all of the coins of this denomination in Honolulu has been cornered by less than half a dozen men. The current price of the dimes is \$3 a dozen. They are wanted for bangles, belt ornaments, and coins. Some of the dimes have been carried away in large numbers. There are a great many in the mud at the bottom of the bay—missed by native boy divers.

A Disappointed Soldier.

Sergt. Powell, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, received his discharge here and will return to the States, much to his disappointment. He was notified by the last mail that his brother, who is a rancher in Oregon, had met with a bad accident and was urged by the family to return home at once, if possible. By a coincidence Sergt. Powell's fourth enlistment expired while here, and he decided not to reenlist until he paid a visit home.

Big Copper Wire.

The Hawaiian Electric company is now stringing on Fort street a line of the largest soft drawn copper wire made. It is not insulated and is to be used in the transmission of power for elevators. A great many people are watching the placing of the wire and wondering if the affair is dangerous. It is not likely that the current would kill and there is said to be no more peril with it than has an ordinary line.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1-8. The "nine o'clock gun" last night sounded like old times.

It is expected a large body of U. S. troops will be here for flag day.

A. Frank Cooke and family have gone on a trip to the Northwest.

Henry and W. Vida have been permanently suspended from the police force.

Dr. A. C. Peterson has been appointed inspector of immigrants for the Government.

There has been a sale of Ewa stock at \$229 on the new basis of \$2,000,000 capitalization.

It was August 2, 1869 that the harbor lighthouse here was made a permanent institution.

The J. T. Waterhouse grocery was moved yesterday from Queen street to the Waverley block.

John A. Hassinger, Jr., did not leave for the Puebla for Manila. His enlistment was cancelled at his own request.

Half the signal corps men on the Rio de Janeiro are from North Carolina. Half of the remainder are Californians.

On Monday August 8th, J. T. Waterhouse will open in their new quarters in the Waverley Block, Bethel. New goods, recently arrived, will be displayed for the first time.

While the Aorangi was in port there were two measles patients in quarantine aboard of her. The liner was quarantined by the Government at Suva on account of having measles while there.

Deputy Sheriff W. B. Scott, of Maui, sailed by the Aorangi yesterday for the States and a visit to his old home in England.

Secretary Coleman reports that nearly 9,000 letters were written in the Y. M. C. A. by the Boys in Blue of the last expedition.

This is the evening for the rally, at the High School, of those willing to aid in leading the singing of patriotic airs on Flag Day.

One soldier of the Puebla will be posted as a deserter and arrested by the police if he fails to show up by 8 o'clock this morning.

About 6,000 soldier letters were left at the Foreign Office yesterday. The total for this expedition will reach between 16,000 and 17,000.

There has been talk at San Francisco of sending down part of the New York First for the Honolulu garrison on the steamer Humboldt.

The measles patients at Quarantine Island, twenty-one in number, were taken aboard the Puebla just before that vessel sailed yesterday.

On account of the detention of Minister Cooper on other business there was no meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The O. & O. Steamship Dore is due at this port for China and Japan on August 20. For freight and passenger apply to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—Private on Peru.

From Childhood
To Motherhood

Took it as a Child: Now gives
it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Boulton of Brisbane, Queens-
land, has had the following unusual and most
delightful experience:



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.

Among those who won special fame in the destruction of Cervera's fleet was Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright. His daring work on the Gloucester (formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair) was something in the line of naval warfare that history rarely equals. Lieutenant Wainwright is a son of Commodore Wainwright.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

TO TAKE STOCK

Suggestion Made By Board of Health President.

REPORT ON WORK AT KALIHI

Serum Treatment Kalaupapa Requests—Reports From the Orient Food Inspector Johnstone.

President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, Theo. F. Lansing, D. L. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon.

L. Turner, Hilo hospital, reported \$33.50 balance on hand at first of July. A trained nurse was recommended for the hospital. Miss Wheelwright will probably be sent.

Mrs. Feary asked permission to make and sell ice cream at the Settlement. Mrs. Maipinipini applied for license to sell imported candies at Kalaupapa. Both referred to Mr. Reynolds.

A letter from the sister of Steward Robinson, of the transport Colon, who dropped dead on his vessel on June 25, was read. She asked about Hawaiian law respecting the exhuming and removal of bodies, and the cost of such removal to California. The secretary was instructed to furnish particulars.

Dr. Alvarez' report for the three months ending August 1, as superintendent of the Kalihi receiving station, was read. He reported that five boys were under regular treatment there. Two of them were showing marked improvement. It was thought by the bacteriologist that the cure for leprosy would eventually be found in a serum taken from animals inoculated with the leprosy bacilli. In carrying out the instructions of the department in photographing patients an effort was being made to illustrate the disease in each particular case.

President Smith urged the necessity of "taking stock" in all the sub-departments of the Board of Health. After annexation leprosy and other matters under the Board would be overhauled. Experiments in the treatment of leprosy would be investigated by scientific men. Quarantine system would come under the rigid laws of the United States.

A very large number of matters connected with business of the Settlement were passed upon. Discussion of them lasted all of an hour.

Dr. Rokahua excused a report of Dr. Eldridge for the first half of the year 1898. It showed 69 vessels and over 16,000 passengers examined for the United States. Dr. Rokahua reported the sanitary condition of Japan exceedingly good. He had private information that many cases of plague in Formosa never came to the attention of the Japanese officials.

Dr. Jordan reported the plague diminished and health satisfactory at Macao and Hongkong. In three weeks of June and July there had been 36 cases and 32 deaths.

Matter of the appointment of a food inspector came up. President Smith and Dr. Emerson favored Arthur Johnstone for the reason that he was thoroughly qualified, had all instruments necessary and took a deep personal interest in the subject. Mr. Johnstone was unanimously elected.

MISS STURGEON

DIED AT HOME.

Sad News of a Young Lady Resident of Honolulu.
(New Whetstone, Wash., Friday, July 22.)

The unexpected death of Miss Annie Sturgeon at Seattle yesterday morning was a great shock to the entire community in which she was so well and favorably known. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sturgeon of this city, and had been in Honolulu for the last three years engaged as the stenographer for the banking firm of Bishop & Co., of that city. For sometime before going to the Hawaiian Islands she was in the dry goods house of Stockton Bros. here.

Some months ago she was told by physicians that she was afflicted with a growing tumor and that unless this was removed she could not expect to live long. Mr. S. M. Damon, the manager of the bank, who is also the financier for the Hawaiian Government, advised her to come home and have an operation performed and to that end gave her a leave of absence for three months, continuing her salary while absent, thus showing the high esteem in which she was held by her employer. She arrived home about two months ago and to a casual observer appeared to be in perfect health and enjoyment of life, but she was not.

Last week she went with her mother to Seattle to undergo the operation, and on last Saturday it was apparently successfully performed and she seemed to withstand the shock until the last few days, when reaction took place, and she passed away yesterday morning.

Miss Sturgeon was a most excellent young woman of a happy and considerate disposition, loved by all who knew her. It is a sad blow to her parents and sister, Mrs. Doubt, who knew so much of her nobility of character and womanly virtues. Mr. Sturgeon went to Seattle yesterday to bring the body home for burial and will arrive on the train today. The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock p.m. this day, at the residence of her parents, at the

corner of Kentucky and North Elik streets.

Miss Sturgeon was quite well known in this place and all who had her acquaintance will be saddened by news of her death. She was a young lady of most admirable traits and commanded respect and admiration at all times. During all of her stay here she was a member of the family of H. E. Waite, of the Bishop & Co. bank, and as such was appreciated and loved. Her state of health was disclosed by herself only a short time before her departure. Up to the time of consulting a Honolulu physician she did not realize the seriousness of her condition. The professional view of the case here was that the young lady should be at her home at the critical time. No one who met her daily had any idea that beneath the affable exterior there was pain and suffering and perhaps at times fear. It was the plan of Miss Sturgeon to return to Honolulu so soon as possible.

UPPER COURTS.

Term Business—Maui Railway Case—Decision.

Judge Perry yesterday rendered a decision on the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and the Maui Railroad and Steamship Co., motion by respondent to dissolve temporary injunction, Thurston for complainants; Kinney & Ballou for respondents.

In the matter of the estate of C. Akana, deceased, motion for a re-hearing was yesterday denied by the Supreme Court. Opinion by Justice Whiting, Magno and Stillman for administrators; Henshall for creditors.

Defendant has filed a general denial to complaint in the matter of Alfred Roche vs. C. W. Dickey, Maliecon's prosecution, Henshall and Creighton for complainant; Lyle A. Dickey for defendant.

Bruce Cartwright has filed his annual account as trustee of the estate of R. W. Holt, deceased, charging himself \$18,111 and crediting \$17,215.71.

In term Circuit Court, Judge Stanley presiding, only one case was called. That was the matter of the Republic vs. Keaka Naiwi, charged with manslaughter in the first degree. De Bot for defendant. At 5 o'clock the case went over to today.

Keahi, charged with larceny in the second degree, was found guilty by a native jury and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. David Lawellihini, convicted of assault and battery, withdrew his appeal and accepted the fine of the lower court.

THE FLAGS OF HAWAII.

(These are the two songs first rendered at the Summer School last evening.)

THE OLD.

(Air: Home, Sweet Home.) From joys of our youth that are dear to the heart; Our growth into manhood compels us to part. Though fondly we linger and wish them to stay, The days of our childhood are soon passed away.

Farewell, each cherished day, The youth of our nation is passing away.

Dear flag of Hawaii, the loved and the old, Our fondest remembrance need never grow cold. We only see o'er thee in manhood's new hour, To guard and protect thee, a banner of power.

Farewell to childhood's hour, We stand on the threshold of manhood and power.

We yield but to love thee, the flag of the state, All safe from the turmoil of seizure and hate. The stars of the Union more honored will be, Old flag of Hawaii, by floating near thee.

Ever our loyalty, Fair flags of Hawaii, unchanging will be.

THE NEW.

(Air: Star Spangled Banner.) Oh! say, have you heard of the isles of the West

Where the pain and the cane in their fullness are growing?

Where the ocean waves break in the coral-tide crest, And the mountains of beauty in sunlight are glowing?

Here the leaves of the vine with the fruits intertwine And the beams of good-will o'er human shine.

Oh! star spangled banner thy help in times past Has given the promise of blessings that last.

Oh! what shall protect all the sons of the soil And guard from the hand of destructive invasions?

Oh! what shall secure us the fruits of our toil And give us a place in the strength of the nations?

Ye stars that shine bright in the faraway height, We trust in the Lord who will guide us aright.

So star spangled banner thy mission will be To guard and protect these fair isles of the sea.

From the isles of the sea and the continent's strand, From heart of the hills and the bounds of the ocean.

There rises a chorus of harmony grand, A chorus of loyalty, union, devotion. To the song of our choice, winds and waves lend your voice And roll round the earth as the ages rejoice.

Then star spangled banner thy glory shall be, Mankind from its errors and dangers free.

—Philip Henry Dodge.

ARE FOREIGN YET

No New Relation of Island Ports Till Act Is Passed.

U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL EXAMINING LAW-REGISTERS—THE PRECEDENTS. PROBABLE RULING.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Attorney General Griggs, at the request of Secretary Gage, is examining the law with a view to advising the Treasury Department whether or not under the Newlands' resolution, annexing Hawaii to the United States, vessels sailing under the flag of that Republic are entitled, without additional legislation, to fly the flag of the United States and receive American registers, and also whether or not commerce between the Islands and the United States is coastwise traffic, to be engaged in only by vessels under our flag.

Legislative precedents answer the first question in the negative. After the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, Congress provided by enactment for the issue of American registers to vessels owned by citizens of the newly acquired territory, and in 1898, the year after the purchase of Alaska, a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant registers to vessels owned by citizens of the new country.

Upon the question of traffic between Hawaii and the United States there is a decision by the Supreme Court to the effect that where a country came under the jurisdiction of the United States by purchase, the ports thereof remained foreign ports until they were declared to be domestic by act of Congress.

Although Hawaii did not come in by purchase, it is believed by the Treasury officials that the Attorney General will hold that the ports of the Islands at present, at least, are foreign ports, and that commerce between them and the United States is open to the vessels of all nations.

A SENATOR'S VIEWS

U. S. TO HAVE NOMINAL POSSESSION OF SPAIN'S COLONIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Warren of Wyoming has not left Washington and is a daily visitor at the White House and War and Navy Departments. He is of the opinion that there is no promise of immediate peace. He said:

The United States will not offer terms until it has nominal, if not real possession of all the Spanish dependencies. We have the island of Cuba practically under control. We have the Ladrones and Philippines, and the expedition now preparing and partly underway from San Francisco will take the Carolines. It is not impossible that Porto Rico will be ours before the week is ended and Watson will account for the Canaries, or at least will get a foothold. Obviously, as one of our conditions will be the liberating of all these colonies from Spanish rule, it is better that we have constructive possession, at least, of all of them, as we will have real control of the most. We can better dictate terms when the actual power of disposition is in our hands. That is why the expeditions are hastening.

Dear flag of Hawaii, the loved and the old, Our fondest remembrance need never grow cold.

We only see o'er thee in manhood's new hour, To guard and protect thee, a banner of power.

Farewell to childhood's hour, We stand on the threshold of manhood and power.

We yield but to love thee, the flag of the state, All safe from the turmoil of seizure and hate.

The stars of the Union more honored will be, Old flag of Hawaii, by floating near thee.

Ever our loyalty, Fair flags of Hawaii, unchanging will be.

THE EFFECT OF MAUSER BULLETS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Surgeon Major Kimball, in charge of the Army hospital on Governor's Island, said that the nature of the wounds made by Mauser bullets was most gratifying to the surgeons, and that fewer operations were necessary and the percentage of recovery far greater than would have been the case had the wounds been made by the old Springfield or Martini-Henry rifles. He said that the small, pencil-like bullets seemed to have antiseptic effect, as the wounds healed with great rapidity and caused very little discomfort to the men. He mentioned the case of one soldier who was shot through both lungs. "The man has a slight cough," said the doctor, "but otherwise seems to be all right."

THANKS FROM RED CROSS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly convey through the columns of your paper, my deep and heartfelt thanks to your people for the kind and generous treatment I received during my stay in your beautiful city. Your hospitality surpasses any I ever saw in all my traveling; and in going away I will not say Good bye but Au revoir!

Yours very respectfully,

EUGENE ROSENTHAL,
Red Cross with U. S. Army on Board

Troopship Pennsylvania.

Honolulu, August 2, 1898.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

—Philip Henry Dodge.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of July 31, 1898, was 75, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	11	From 30 to 40.....	15
From 1 to 5.....	7	From 40 to 50.....	8
From 5 to 10.....	5	From 50 to 60.....	5
From 10 to 20.....	5	From 60 to 70.....	5
From 20 to 30.....	11	Over 70.....	5

Males..... 42 Females..... 33

Hawaiians..... 43 Great Britain..... 1

Chinese..... 14 United States..... 6

Portuguese..... 3 Other nationalities 2

Japanese..... 6

Total..... 75

Unattended..... 14

Non-Residents..... 8

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess..... 1 Fever..... 6

Bronchitis..... 2 Fever, Typh. id.

Bright's Disease..... 1 Fever, Malaria.

Blood Poisoning..... 1 Remittent.

Consumption..... 6 Gangrene.

Cholera Infantum..... 1 Heart Disease.

Convulsions..... 1 Hemorrhage.

Cancer..... 1 Inflammation.

Diphtheria..... 1 Inflammation.

Dysentery..... 1 Inflammation.

Dropsey..... 2 Bowels.

Diarrhea..... 1 Paralysis.

Enteritis..... 1 Pneumonia.

Exhaustion..... 1 Pleury.

Epilepsy..... 1

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Out Wards..... 1 2 3 4 5 side.

Deaths..... 13 8 18 13 20 0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 30.00

Hawaiians..... 44.87

All nationalities..... 24.00

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

BY AUTHORITY.

SHOOTING OF C. G.

Crack Riflemen Get Medals From the Marshal.

Good Scores Sent In From Other Islands—Mounted Reserve Men Find the Bull's-eyes.

In the Citizens' Guard contest for medals and bars for the six months ending June 30, 1898, the following scores were made:

CLASS I.

Medal and Gold Bar. Qualification: Must make 400 or over, with one score of 43 (or over) in the ten rounds.

J. Bachelor, staff	442
H. Ovenden, Hana	434
Geo. H. Cummings, Wailuku	442
Chas. Everett, Co. 7	421
G. A. Hansen, Hana Co.	412
C. L. Crabbe, Co. 14	409
J. L. Torbert, Mounted Reserve	409
C. B. Wells, Mounted Reserve	406
V. J. Fageros, Co. 7	406
E. P. Mable, Co. 6	404
J. Glenn, Lahaina Co.	404
N. Omsted, Hana Co.	403
Otto Oss, Co. 2	403
H. Howell, Hana Co.	402
W. Hannis, Hana Co.	400
Thos. Carpenter, Co. 5	399

CLASS II.

Skirmish Target. Qualification: Must make 450 or over in the ten rounds.

H. F. Gibbs, Mounted Reserve	453
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CLASS III.

Skirmish Target. Qualification: Must make 450 or over in the ten rounds.

W. F. Storey, Co. 15	395
A. N. Hayseiden, Lahaina Co.	397
K. Berkemeyer, Lahaina Co.	390
Geo. L. Desha, Co. 7	387
E. Devauchelle, Lahaina Co.	387
R. J. McGettigan, Hana Co.	384
G. H. Greene, Co. 5	382
Geo. W. Hayseiden, Lahaina Co.	381
Chas. Buchanan, Lahaina Co.	380

UTAH GRATEFUL.

Light Battery Volunteers Make Several Acknowledgments.

On Board "Rio," Honolulu, H. I. MR. EDITOR:—The Utah Light Battery Volunteers en route to the Philippines on the Rio de Janeiro, wish to return their most heartfelt thanks to the good people of Honolulu. We have often read of those who were blessed with an opportunity of visiting this garden spot of the earth, and within the last few months the word has gone broadcast throughout the great cities of America that for genuine love and sympathy for others and patriotism and all those beautiful graces which make a people great and universally loved, residents of Honolulu rank first. Still we were unable to appreciate just how far this was the case until cast upon a friendly shore and the participants of that generous love for which language cannot express our gratitude.

We thank the citizens of Honolulu for their individual efforts to make us comfortable and happy, and wish to especially thank that organization, the committee of one hundred who banqueted us so royally on Monday last and who spared not pains nor expense in their efforts to have us feel at home. We wish to thank the dear old Red Cross Association and the members of the American Legation with which they favored us, and last, but by no means least, we give three cheers and a tiger to that mammoth hearted, high minded soldier's friend Hon. William A. McKinley, for the delightful excursion and the welcome and treat us on Tuesday. We have been made to feel so well during our brief stay here that we are full to the brim of love and thanksgiving to all.

But on this, above all others, are we proud and grateful for, and that is the union of Uncle Sam with Miss Hawaii. The raising of Old Glory over these paradise islands is a grand step commercially, but a grander one socially, inasmuch as it unites two people who always should have been one. DAN C. W. MUSSER, in behalf of Utah Battery Volunteers.

KLONDIKE BOATS.

Johnson-Locke Company Will Bring Them.

The Johnson-Locke Company, which has undertaken to bring the First New York Regiment to its garrison here, is a new transportation factor on the Pacific coast. The concern is represented in Honolulu by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. The Johnson-Locke people have been prominent in the transportation business on the California and northern coasts ever since the Klondike trade set in. For the purposes of that business they brought a number of steamers around the Horn and purchased or chartered others on this side. The boats at their disposal are especially fitted for such service as conveying troops and the company is without doubt capable of carrying on without loss of time its undertakings in the transportation line. Two of the vessels were to leave San Francisco on July 31 and August 2. They will endeavor to secure freight back to the coast from the islands.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Warm Greeting Comes From the National Council.

The following—adopted at the recent session, in Portland, Ore., of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, has been sent to Rev. Dr. M. Hyde, of this city:—

Whereas, the Act of Congress and the signature of President McKinley to the

Annexation resolution, the Republic of Hawaii will soon become an integral part of the United States, and that the Stars and Stripes are henceforth and forever to float over that Island Paradise of the Pacific. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States, assembled in Portland, Ore., send to the churches of Hawaii, planted as they were by our missionaries, and continuing within our historic fellowship, a most cordial welcome to the Christian brotherhood of the United States, together with its pledge of earnest cooperation in the work of our common Lord.

In expressing this spirit of fellowship, the Council also cherishes the hope of greeting Hawaiian representatives at its future sessions, as members of this body.

The Hamilton Case.

In his application for a writ of habeas corpus in the W. D. Hamilton case, Attorney George A. Davis made the point that the Islands became a part of the jurisdiction of the United States on July 6; that the alleged crime was committed in the Hawaiian Republic, which no longer existed, and that a crime committed in one country could not be acted upon by a court in another.

It is further claimed that the finding of a true bill by the Court against the prisoner is in direct conflict to the Constitution of the United States.

The writ of habeas corpus is returnable tomorrow morning, when the points will be considered.

Railroad Tax Case.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. has an interesting little case before the Tax Appeal Court. It is a claim for remittance of taxes on its coal landing apparatus at the wharf, under its charter, which relieves the railroad of taxation of properties used exclusively for railroad purposes. The Government holds that the coal plant does not properly belong under this head, any more than does the Fertilizer Works or Ewa plantation, both of which furnish business to the road; that coal not shipped by rail is handled by the plant. The case will be heard tomorrow. A. L. C. Atkinson represents the Government in the matter.

Mail of the Fourth.

The Hawaiian Foreign Office cleaned up on fourth expedition mail yesterday, but expects a few hundred more pieces to come along from different directions. The letters were written for the most part at the Y. M. C. A., though the Red Cross down town headquarters and the Waverley club contributed quite heavily. This was the Foreign Office inventory yesterday:

Letters	14,893
Papers	226
Photographs	38
Post Cards	40
Books	10
Packages	121

New Buildings.

Work on the Bruce Cartwright block, adjoining the new Progress block, is held back on account of the delay in securing iron from the Coast. All the stone is out and dressed and ready for placing. The Cartwright block will be of the same dimensions as the Progress, but will have no hall for public use.

Bruce Waring & Co. desire very much to place a two or three story modern building at the corner of Fort and Beretaria, but will not begin operations till the two thoroughfares are widened as provided in legislative enactments.

Tug-of-war Victim.

Antone dos Santos, a well known young Portuguese, died at his home shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning from a complication of ills, and was buried from the Catholic Cathedral at 5:30 in the afternoon. He was 30 years of age. Santos was a strong man and a member of the famous Portuguese tug-of-war team. His death was superinduced by an internal strain sustained in the last pull at Willson's circus about three months ago. The Concordia band attended the funeral.

Flag Day Singing.

There will be practice at the High School this evening of those who are to lead in the singing on Flag Day. The numbers will be Star Spangled Banner, Columbia and America. It is desired to have a large attendance this evening. The purpose is to organize a strong body to lead the general singing at the Executive Building. Badges will be supplied to those belonging to the principal chorus.

Notable Witnesses.

American Minister Sewall and Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper have been summoned to appear as witnesses before the Supreme Court, Saturday morning. This is in the W. D. Hamilton habeas corpus proceedings in which the question of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Hawaii at this time is raised. Mr. Sewall, as a diplomat, of course has the right to decline to appear as a witness.

Waimea Bridge.

Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, expects the steel bridge for Waimea gulf, this island, to arrive from the United States the first week in October next. About a month will be required to put the structure in place. This will complete building and repairs required on account of the great flood of last spring. At present no loads can be carried between Koolau and Waialua, via Waimea.

Returning Actress.

Miss Maud Jeffries, the well known American actress who has been appearing for past years with Mr. Wilson Barrett is a through passenger by the Aorangi for her home at Memphis, Tenn. Miss Jeffries who has just completed an engagement in Australia

was the original "Mercia" in Mr. Wilson Barrett's play the "Sign of the Cross."

S. S. Arizona.

The Arizona, which will soon touch at this port en route to Manila with United States troops, is the largest steamer on the Pacific, being a few feet longer and drawing more water than the China. The Arizona was formerly in the Guion Line, on the Atlantic. She is a sister ship to the Alaska, which was one of the grayhounds in her day, and to the Oregon, lost without loss of life by a collision with a collier. The only mishap of a serious nature the Arizona ever had was severe contact with an iceberg, when her collision bulkheads saved her. The Arizona is very fast yet. She was built on the Clyde.

Shifting of Clerks.

L. de L. Ward has succeeded George Ross as bookkeeper in the store of W. G. Irwin & Co. Mr. Ross, who is still ailing, is at Laie. Mr. Ward has been successful in the shipping office by Mr. H. Burniston, who was bookkeeper for the Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd. Mr. Lyons, of Maui, succeeds Mr. Burniston.

Bad Halves.

The Boys in Blue of the fourth expedition did not bring much coin and some of that was bad. A number of leaden or pewter half dollars have been found around town. They have been traced back to Chinese merchants, to whom they were given by soldiers. The amount was not heavy. The half seems to be the only coin of the spurious sort that was brought.

A WAR BASE

IN PORTO RICO

Prompt Action of Gen. Miles—Forty of Enemy Killed.

PORTO RICO BASE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department at 11:30 p. m. posted the following:

"ST. THOMAS, July 28.—9:30 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, nineteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. The Spaniards were surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with resistance; fired a few shots.

"All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. The water is sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of the shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. Captain Hinman, who is in command of the transports, gave the order for the Spaniards to surrender and receive assistance. The troops are in good health and the best of spirits. No casualties."

"MILES, Major General Commanding Army."

PORTO RICO LANDING.

PORT GUANICA, July 25.—The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, which left Guantanamo bay on the evening of Thursday last, July 21st, was landed here successfully today after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish and an equal number of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair. Forty Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

YELLOW FEVER.

Continues Its Ravages Amongst the Cuban Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department at 10:30 o'clock tonight posted the following:

"SANTIAGO, July 25.—To the Adjutant General, Washington: The following is the sanitary condition for July 25th: Total 36, other than fever, 287; total fever, 128; total fever, 128; total cases of fever returned to duty, 42.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 27.—To grim famine in Guantanamo city and its environs is added the ravages of yellow fever, which seems to be much more virulent than than is former western yellow fever. This report is official and from Perez himself. Within, events alone can prove whether these soldiers will consent to surrender as a body without more burning of gunpowder.

Russia and Spain.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: It is authoritatively stated that Russia is even more active than Germany in its efforts to subdue Spain and in moving for a combination of the continental powers to do something to check the United States.

Pirole Powder Works.

OAKLAND, July 27.—News comes from Pirole that the Herkules Powder Works have again been blown to atoms, the explosion costing the lives of two men. Twelve others are seriously injured, and the death of at least two of them hourly expected.

Four More Monitors.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department has issued an advertisement calling for proposals for constructing by contract four harbor defense monitors provided for by the naval appropriation bill. The bids will be open Monday, October 18th.

Rumor About Manila.

MADRID, July 26.—It is rumored here that Major General Bismarck is to be the American minister to the Philippines. The Government believes the town has been bombarded by American warships and it was concurrently attacked by 12,000 Americans and 20,000 rebels.

Bismarck.

HAMBURG, July 27.—The health of Prince Bismarck is again causing his friends uneasiness. He has been confined to his bed for three days and suffering from insomnia.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Immigrants All Right.

Collector General McStockier has decided that all of the Japanese passengers by the steamer Kee Lung are entitled under the law to land in Hawaii. Inspector Short, who examined the immigrants, rejected sixteen men on the ground that they had not the evidence of being bona fide possessors of \$50 in cash. This was a correct interpretation of the inspector's duty. The immigrants appealed to the Collector General, and Mr. McStockier and Acting Constl Hirai conducted a second examination together. Upon a clearer showing it appeared that the men were fully qualified to land.

METEOR